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The Kaiser Shipyard Controversy Explained Fully for the First Time

From Headquarters of California State Federation of Labor

BECAUSE no other issue threatens so dangerously the unity of the home front and our victorious war effort as the disruption of the present stabilized employer-employee relations in the Kaiser shipyards being fomented by the National Labor Relations Board in its unbelievably irresponsible attempt to invalidate the A.F.L. Metal Trades agreements, the California State Federation of Labor wishes to reveal the whole background to this dispute. This will expose completely and for the first time the shady maneuverings that have been going on to launch one of the most viciously discriminatory attacks against the American Federation of Labor.

Role of the Dual Organization

In this exposure, the role of the C.I.O. union involved stands forth in all its naked ugliness as one of unmitigated treachery, not only in the underhanded methods it has employed to serve its purpose, but in its damnable, cold-blooded, deliberate violation of the "no strike," "no jurisdictional dispute," "no raid" pledge given by the C.I.O. national president, Philip Murray, to President Roosevelt. This union's oft-uttered, feverish protestations of patriotism and uncouthous mouthings of all-out support of our country in its supreme moment of danger are thus shown to be the insincere promises of a faction which places its own interests first and its country's second.

But let the facts, the dates, the entire record speak for themselves:

Government Official Calls Meeting

It was in December, 1940, that Mr. Hillman, then co-chairman of the Office of Production Management, called a meeting of representatives of labor and industry, where he explained the desire of the Federal Government to work out some stabilization agreement covering wages and hours and working conditions so as to prevent migration of workers from one shipyard to the other, and to eliminate all work stoppages. Representing the American Federation of Labor were John P. Frey, president of the A.F.L. Metal Trades Department, and Harvey Brown, president of the International Association of Machinists; the C.I.O. was represented by John Green, national president of the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America.

At this meeting a subcommittee was appointed, including Mr. Frey and Mr. Green, which thereafter held many meetings in an effort to work out some sort of a program. Mr. Frey then suggested that the first conferences should be held on the Pacific Coast, inasmuch as the Pacific Coast District Metal Trades Council had, since 1938, attempted to work out some program which would bring about a uniformity of wages and working conditions in all of the shipyards on the Pacific Coast.

Move Initiated on Pacific Coast

This move had been initiated in 1938 in an effort to stimulate the shipbuilding industry on the Pacific Coast, and because the American Federation of Labor representatives in that area believed that, with war threatening, such a program was absolutely essential. As a matter of fact, a committee had been appointed, at a convention in Vancouver of the Pacific Coast District Metal Trades Council, to draft a coastwise agreement, and this was then ready for submission to the conference which was to be held in Long Beach in January of 1941.

The subcommittee of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee thereupon decided that the first conferences be held on the Pacific Coast, and that because the American Federation of Labor represented the overwhelming number of the organized workers employed in the shipbuilding and repairing industry on the Pacific Coast, the American Federation of Labor

would represent labor at such conferences. These actually commenced on February 3, 1941, at the Hotel Whitcomb, San Francisco, and a subcommittee representing labor and the employers was elected. Two C.I.O. representatives attended the conference as spectators only, and were not permitted to participate in the conferences of the subcommittee which carried on the actual work of negotiation.

Master Agreement Presented

At the first meeting of the subcommittee the American Federation of Labor representatives presented the proposed Pacific Coast Master Agreement which had been approved at the Long Beach convention; the employers submitted a counter-proposal. After some ten days of negotiations the conference adjourned, principally because of an inability on the part of the conferees to agree on wages, but resumed its work on March 10, at which time they were under instructions to consider the points with which the Government was particularly concerned: wages, shift premiums, overtime, no-strike or lockout clause, provisions against limitation of production, duration of agreement, apprentice training program.

The above matters, as well as others ordinarily considered and discussed in negotiating a collective bargaining agreement, were taken up by the conferees. The Government was officially represented, as at the earlier meetings, by five departments—the Maritime Commission, the O.P.M., the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee, Department of Labor, and the Navy Department—whose representatives did everything possible to bring about an agreement between the employers and the American Federation of Labor. Although taking no official part in the negotiations, they were in the real sense full participants, because it was the Government which was finally to determine the wages these workers were to receive.

President Urged Approval

On April 3 an agreement was reached on all essential points, the Government representatives gave their approval, and what is now the Pacific Coast Shipbuilding Master Contract was ready for submission to the various locals affiliated with the Pacific Coast Metal Trades Council. Fearing that the unions might not approve this agreement, President Roosevelt issued a special press release on April 19, 1941, urging their approval and calling the agreement a definite step forward in bringing about industrial peace in the shipyards of the Pacific Coast. After being approved by over 90 per cent of the unions on the Pacific Coast, a further conference was held in Portland on April 21, 1941, at which the agreement was finally signed.

In the light of what followed, culminating in the nearly incredible situation that has been brought

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U. S. Supreme Court Rules Against Injunction Petition In the Musicians' Case

The U. S. Supreme Court last Monday ruled that courts could not enjoin the American Federation of Musicians from banning the making of records for commercial radio broadcasting and "juke" boxes as a violation of anti-trust laws.

No Argument by Union

The Supreme Court affirmed a ruling of Federal District Judge Barnes in Chicago that a labor dispute was involved in the case and hence an anti-trust injunction suit was barred. Press dispatches stated the high tribunal announced concurrence in Judge Barnes' opinion even before the Musicians' Union had filed an answer, and merely cited previous decisions to sustain its position. In the lower court also the ruling in favor of the union had been made after hearing only the argument of petitioners for the injunction and without the union being called upon to present argument.

The appeal to the Supreme Court had been taken by the then assistant attorney general, Thurman Arnold, who was recently appointed to a judgeship in the District of Columbia. It was said that Arnold sought to establish new principles of law in the injunction suit. He contended that the ban of the Musicians' Union against making records caused the employer to hire unnecessary labor.

The Hand of Big Interests

In the course of the controversy it was charged that the big recording and radio companies were attempting through use of governmental legal machinery to whip the Musicians' Union into line in what was from the beginning purely a labor dispute. A leading radio operator, Samuel R. Rosenthal, president of WFIL in Philadelphia, recently declared in an address: "We have allowed ourselves to be used by the record manufacturers to pull hot chestnuts... 'the fire for them,' and 'we are allowing our name to be seriously damaged by letting it be used in a form of labor-baiting and labor-leader smearing which is a relic of a past generation."

The controversy also came before Congress, and a sub-committee of the Senate had opened an investigation, but no report thus far has been made by the committee.

Settlement Plan Offered

In the meantime suggestions had been made from high sources that new efforts be put forth to bring about settlement of the controversy. Last Friday it was announced that President Petrillo of the American Federation of Musicians had proposed that an unemployment fund for musicians be built by contributions from makers of records and electrical transcriptions. A meeting with the record makers was scheduled for early this week, and prior thereto Petrillo had forwarded to each one a copy of his proposal.

As outlined in the press dispatches, the plan provides that record makers would pay an additional amount for making each side of a record, but the money would go into the union treasury rather than to the musicians making the record. On commercial transcriptions used only once there would be no additional fee but the number of transcriptions in this field might be limited. Transcriptions which are rented out would return a percentage of the rental fee to the union, and "juke" boxes would return to the

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Reciting the History of Kaiser Shipyard Dispute

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about, it is important to point out that prior to the time the Pacific Coast Master Agreement was signed, Mr. Daniel C. Ring consulted Mr. Millis, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, and Mr. Leiserson, to determine if the shipbuilding stabilization program so undertaken was in violation of the National Labor Relations Act. The two members of the Board at that time gave their informal approval to the actions taken.

Nation Approaching War

At the time the agreement was signed, April 21, 1941, our country was less than eight months away from war. The immediate future was far from bright. Our present allies had suffered severe losses; war for our nation was in the offing. The staggering task of arming the country, of assisting the allies, in order to turn the tide toward victory as swiftly and powerfully as possible, was realized in its fullest implications by labor. Everywhere the unions and their members had shouldered the responsibility of doing their share, and more, in this tremendous task.

What did the C.I.O. Shipbuilding Workers do on the Pacific Coast?

Testimony recently given by various witnesses at the Portland N.L.R.B. hearings, including that of John Green, international president of the C.I.O. Shipbuilding Workers, has brought out the fact that prior to April 21, 1941, no local affiliated with that international existed in Portland. Nevertheless, three weeks later, immediately after the coastwise agreement was signed by the Oregon Shipbuilding Company and the A.F.L. Portland and Vicinity Metal Trades Council, on May 12, 1941, the C.I.O. representatives attempted to intercede. No action was taken on this for months—and we have reason to believe that the N.L.R.B. at first refused to take action.

The C.I.O. "Charter"

Evidence has disclosed that the charter issued by the Shipbuilding Workers' International during the three weeks' interval was issued contrary to the provisions of its own constitution, which provides that a charter may be granted only upon application made by fifty persons actually working in the shipbuilding industry. The evidence proved that not one of the fifty so-called charter members of the C.I.O. Shipbuilding Workers' Union No. 41 at Portland was engaged in the shipbuilding industry; on the contrary, it showed that the members were either business agents of C.I.O. locals, woodworkers, longshoremen or unemployed persons who signed applications for the charter.

The evidence likewise disclosed that about that time, and for a period of several weeks thereafter, prominent advertisements were placed in the "Help Wanted" columns of the *Oregonian* and the *Oregon Journal*, two prominent dailies published in Portland.

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asking those interested in shipbuilding work to register at a certain Harmony Hall. By means of this very misleading advertisement some two thousand were thus registered in Portland and Vancouver. To further bolster their alleged claim of representation, cards were sent to all C.I.O. locals in the states of Oregon and Washington, urging members to sign registration cards.

Deliberate Preparation for Fight

It is quite clear that the groundwork was carefully laid at this time to deliberately start a jurisdictional fight. C.I.O. Shipbuilding Workers' Union, Local No. 41, was as much a paper organization as the phonny union which witness Ed Foss testified was set up by the Communists in order to gain control of the Portland C.I.O. Industrial Council.

Following the signing of the contract at Oregon and the one covering the Vancouver and Swan Island yards of the Kaiser Company, the C.I.O. activities in the shipbuilding industry ceased. On the very day that the National Labor Relations Board hearing commenced in Portland, however, organizers of the type which we are used to meeting in the offices of the War Manpower Boards suddenly swooped down upon the peaceful city of Portland and started their organizational campaign to "organize" thousands of A.F.L. workers. Very reluctantly, Mr. John Green admitted that his organizers were engaged in organizing American Federation of Labor workers, thereby confessing to an outright violation of the no-raid pledge given by his chief, Philip Murray.

Californians on House Committees

The older Republican members of the California delegation in the House have retained their former committee assignments in the new Congress, it was announced this week. Representative Welch remains on the labor, Merchant Marine and fisheries, and insular affairs committees, and Representative Rolph on that of banking and currency.

Union Wins Five-Year Battle

One of the longest strikes in the history of Spokane—a five-year struggle to organize the city's laundry workers—has ended in favor of the Laundry Workers' Union (A.F.L.). The Laundry Operators' Association has signed an agreement with the union calling for a wage increase of from 5 to 7½ cents an hour, with one week's paid vacation yearly. A union shop also is provided.

Heads Shipbuilding Commission

Paul R. Porter has been elected chairman of the War Labor Board's Shipbuilding Commission, which has authority over labor disputes and voluntary wage and salary adjustment cases in the shipbuilding industry.

Porter is chairman of the War Production Board's Shipbuilding Stabilization Commission, also charged with authority over shipbuilding labor relations.

Labor members of the commission announced are Elmer E. Walker, Washington, International Association of Machinists (A.F.L.), and Lucian Koch, Baltimore, C.I.O. shipbuilding workers.

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War Labor Board's Data On U. S. Strikes in 1942

Due to the co-operation of organized labor, time lost due to strikes in 1942 was reduced to one-fourth the average of the preceding five years of peace, the National War Labor Board announces.

The board said that strikes in war industries last year caused a loss of six days for each ten thousand days worked. Thus the time lost due to strikes was cut down to six one-hundredths of one per cent of time worked. In the last two months of the year, even this notable record was improved to three-hundredths of one per cent.

Preliminary figures for both war and non-war industries showed that the number of stoppages totaled 3000 during the year, but most of them were of very brief duration. A total of 825,000 workers was involved.

Comparative figures cited by the N.W.L.B. showed that in England there were 1281 strikes involving 349,000 workers and indirectly affecting another 106,000 employees during the same period. It was pointed out that Britain's population is one-third that of the United States. Furthermore, Britain is in the very midst of the war theater.

SCHNEIDERMAN CASE

The U. S. Supreme Court this week ordered re-argument of the appeal of William Schneiderman, whose citizenship was ordered canceled by a federal district court in California on the ground that he was a Communist and falsely swore he would uphold the Constitution.

Ruling in Musicians' Case

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union a fee based on the number of establishments where they were in use.

Self-Preservation at Stake

It has been the consistent claim of the union musicians, following observations made over a period of years since the system was inaugurated, that the musicians were taking the leading part in "putting themselves out of business" when engaged in making records for commercial use. And the constant increase in unemployment among the union membership was ample proof of the contention.

Throughout the dispute the musicians have been subjected by various newspapers and news agencies to a constant barrage of criticism, unwarranted and wholly unrelated to the merits of the case, much of it being directed at President Petrillo of the A.F.M. as an individual, who in enforcing the ban on commercial transcriptions was merely carrying out the mandate given at a convention of his organization.

[LATER—Press dispatches from Chicago, Wednesday, announced that Federal Judge Barnes had filed a memorandum opinion stating he would hear the Government's case "on its merits" and directing President Petrillo and other A.F.M. officials to answer the Government's petition for an injunction against them within twenty days.]

VETERAN LABOR OFFICIAL DEAD

Workers throughout Wisconsin are mourning the death of Frank J. Weber, known as the "Grand Old Man" of labor in that State. He died in a hospital on February 4 at the age of 92. For more than sixty years active in trade union work and leadership, Weber became nationally known. He organized the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor and served as its president until 1917.

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C.I.O. Charges on Absenteeism in Shipyards Produces Hot Reply from Local Union Official of Metal Trades

A defense committee representing American Federation of Labor unions in the metal trades on the Pacific Coast this week struck back at statements regarding "absenteeism" among shipyard workers which have been bandied about promiscuously by C.I.O. propagandists.

Playing to the grandstand and attempting to assume a holier-than-thou attitude, on the part of the dual group, had been noted for some weeks by the A.F.L. organizations, particularly in relation to the shipyard situation. In general, however, it was an old method, long practiced by the C.I.O., in an effort to gain a toe-hold in the well organized and well conducted A.F.L. organizations.

Experienced Unions Not Deceived

In fact, some of the so-called "wage scales" the dual group has "negotiated," not to mention its nickel-down-and-a-nickel-sometime system of initiations and dues, were indicative of its real purpose—disruption of the established unions. The A.F.L. unions were never deceived, but had attempted to carry on with the least possible friction, to the end of making sure the confidence in their ability shown by their employers and the governmental agencies with whom they had dealt had not been misplaced—the nation needed these time-tested organizations and the industrial skill which their membership possesses.

Patience and forbearance became exhausted—at least that of the A.F.L. metal trades unions—with the developments in the Kaiser shipyard case. And on that situation they have made clear their position, which has heretofore been reported upon.

Accept Challenge

The tack taken by the dual group in relation to so-called "absenteeism" now has been taken in hand by the defense committee of the A.F.L. organizations. These organizations, it may be said incidentally, had been combatting whatever existed of this evil—resultant from the large number of raw recruits in the war industries unused to both discipline and decent wage rates—long before the dual group discovered its ballyhoo possibilities in attempting to put over their aims.

On the general subject, Anthony Ballerini, business agent of Production and Aeronautical Lodge 1327 in San Francisco, and president of the Pacific Coast Metal Trades Council (A.F.L.), this week made the following statement:

Statement by Metal Trades Official

"Charges made by the C.I.O. District Council on absenteeism in the war plants of the Bay area are erroneous and unfounded."

"If the C.I.O. is talking about absenteeism in their own plants I know nothing about it, but the inference is that they are making statements about war plants in which they have no membership whatsoever."

"It is a fact that the War Production Board in one of its reports has given the A.F.L. metal trades unions the highest honors that can be given to any group working on war materials."

"In making their report they cite that the absenteeism is 6.84 per cent for the month of December. They also cite that the absenteeism prior to the war, in peace time, was always at 6 per cent."

Program of Disruption

"The charges of the C.I.O. that absenteeism is 12 per cent can only bear out statements by myself and other American Federation of Labor officials that they are starting a program of disruption and discontent, as shown by the statements they have put in the

newspapers. To them, to close a plant down means nothing. I can remember only a few months back when some of these individuals were very vocal in their statements that the 'Yanks are not coming.' A leopard can never change its spots."

"I think it is about time that the whole labor movement in the Bay area take a stand and demand facts instead of hearsay, and put every effort into a fight to stop this kind of propaganda—for it is only propaganda for the sole purpose of disrupting production."

Question Propounded

"I am very frank in asking: Why is it that the metal trades industry is forced to work, by presidential proclamation, a 168-hour week on a 7-day basis, 6 days per work-week for each employee, and we find that an outside organization is only working two 6-hour shifts per day out of 24 hours? Also, we find that the same organization charging absenteeism is only working 60 hours per week compared with the 168 hours per week worked by the metal trades group. We find lots of 'bottlenecks' when vital minerals are laying on the docks to be picked up and shipped to central plants within the Bay area—the equipment is there to pick up these materials—but I understand the longshoremen refuse to load the materials after a certain set hour. Which organization is causing absenteeism?"

Offices to Speed "Small Plant" Aid

Decentralization of the War Production Board's Smaller War Plants Division through establishment of 12 regional offices, headed by deputy regional directors, and 131 district offices, empowered to take action on the spot to speed war orders into small plants, has been announced.

This plan, it is said, will enable the Smaller War Plants Division representatives to work directly with plant owners and district procurement officers of the Army and Navy and other procurement agencies.

Unions co-operating in helping distressed plants should write to the regional director, and advise the regional labor representatives of the W.P.B. Labor Production of available services in the affected plant.

Teamsters' Joint Council Election

Teamsters' Joint Executive Council No. 7 held its annual election of officers at the meeting last Monday night, and named all of the incumbents for the ensuing year.

These officials are: John P. McLaughlin, president; Charles Real, vice-president; Fred Wettstein, secretary-treasurer; Stephen F. Gilligan, recording secretary; Ernest Lotti, Al. Cameron and S. Giannini, trustees.

Unions of the Brotherhood of Teamsters located in San Francisco, Alameda, Contra Costa and Marin counties are represented in the Joint Council and it thus constitutes one of the most powerful and highly regarded departmental bodies in the Bay area labor movement.

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Moving Picture Operators Mourn Death of Official

The death of W. G. Woods, secretary of Moving Picture Machine Operators' Union No. 162, this city, has brought sadness and a deep sense of loss to the officers and membership of the union.

The deceased official organized the workers in that craft in 1904, but under the conditions which followed the great fire two years later the new union disbanded. In the latter part of 1907, however, Woods returned to the city and again began the work of reorganization, in which he was successful, and the group was accepted by No. 16 as an auxiliary. On March 28, 1909, a charter was granted to the present Local No. 162, since that time it has functioned as one of the well known and substantial units in the San Francisco labor movement. And as a charter member of the local the official who has just passed is honored, in addition to the work which he had performed both in its founding and later upbuilding.

To the memory of the deceased brother, President Noriega, Business Representative Billingsley and Secretary Garcia of No. 162 paid the following tribute:

"For many years past Brother Wayne G. Woods took an active interest in the affairs of this local. His name appears upon our charter. He faithfully served us as organizer, president, and general secretary-treasurer. Naturally alert and interested in our affairs, he took his part with other members in the successful building of San Francisco Moving Picture Machine Operators' Union, Local 162.

"However, the outstanding feature in his services to us was his devotion to the cause of the man who toils. He understood the human, practical side of men who toil. The cause of labor—the ideals for which laboring men may legitimately aspire—found sympathetic and zealous support in the heart of Brother Wayne G. Woods. His aggressive espousal of the cause of labor placed him in a position of leadership in labor's cause. He, too, like all men, might have erred in his judgment, but he well earned the tribute due those who have the fidelity and the courage to perform their duty as it was given them to see fit. Those who knew him best appreciated him most."

"We may well give to him a high place of appreciation in our memory as he passes to the Great Beyond—a journey from whose bourne no traveler returns. Brother Woods left a vacancy with us hard to replace. We lost one of the pillars of our organization, one whose judgment was greatly appreciated. We mourn his loss. May he rest in peace."

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1943

Need for Instruction

An especial effort should be made to strengthen the lines of labor at this time, through an educational process in the meetings of unions, and through all other proper means.

By this it is not meant that some so-called "educators" or "labor specialists" should be brought in, nor that any discussions should be encouraged on economic theories of any kind. The need is for instruction in the details of pure trade unionism as such, and the duty that every member owes to the organization of which he or she is a part.

And the average officials of unions and their older members are competent to perform the task. It should not be done with any air of superiority or of undue criticism of those whom it is intended to benefit. It should be regarded as a plain duty, and be offered as such.

Thousands have been accepted in union membership, and perhaps more thousands have been organized into groups wherein a great majority have been total strangers to the general movement with which they have become affiliated. All of these require guidance, in addition to teaching in the foundation principles of trade unions. Many have come from the farms and the smaller communities of the nation. Some have the natural aptitude of grasping the new situation in which they find themselves. Others are not so fortunate, but with the proper approach by those who would have them understand their new relations they will not be unmindful or even reluctant to accept guidance.

Attendance at union meetings is of course the best teacher. It is there that the men and women who are regarded as the "backbone" of any of the recognized strong and well established organizations have gained their education and attained the place they occupy in the minds of the membership. The fact is not here overlooked of the lack of attendance at union meetings of many organizations, nor of the old stock-in-trade excuses for non-attendance. These latter are not worth space for argument at this time. However, a determined and sustained campaign should be continually in effect to secure attendance at meetings. And this should be among the newer membership, for it is the field of the future. But attendance should not be sought through ice cream suppers or masquerade parties.

Another source of strength, too often neglected, for spreading the principles of the organized workers is in private conversation with these recruits. Here, again, it should not be undertaken with the idea of inculcating economic theories or of relating what "that gang at the union meeting" has done or intends to do. It should be along the lines of what the union labor movement has accomplished in the past, of what it can do for those who will make it their business to look out for its welfare at all times—which is their own individual welfare—and of taking time to explain any misunderstanding or point of

detail upon which the new member may need enlightenment, and indeed which that member may be earnestly seeking but which a thoughtless rebuff from another may have caused the timid one to lose interest. The regular procedure in accomplishing the business of the organization, some of the details of its scales and working conditions, why they are in effect and a necessary requirement in attaining the goal of an organized group, are subjects which in private conversation can be explained with great profit to the uninformed member and to the eventual profit of the union as a whole.

In numerical membership unions were never in a better position. The holding of that membership is the goal. It can hardly be doubted that with post-war conditions some losses will be suffered, as many return to former occupations where organization does not exist. But with sustained effort, in union meetings and in individual contacts among those who are now apparently only "transient" members a wholesome respect, and even an abiding faith, in the intent and purpose of the union labor movement may be inculcated that will be carried into the remotest corners of the nation and that will pay dividends in the future, both to the individual who carries the message and to the movement itself. Not many persons are willing to move backward, once they have been made to see the path of future advancement.

And in the broader field of the present, labor is being assailed by its enemies at every opportunity. It cannot afford to lose any potential strength. Its ranks must be held firm—and each individual in those ranks must be made to understand his duty. Teach him that duty, patiently and with kindness, in the union meeting, in helping him where help is required in the course of his daily employment, in private conversation—and at every other opportunity. But teach the principles, the ideals and the immediate aims of the trade unions, and without the mixing in of "isms" of any nature. One can always "hire a hall" and find other opportunity for promoting any "ism," real or experimental, the heart desires, but should lay it aside when considering the material, and often vital, interests of union labor.

The "Equal Rights" Proposal

In announcing that the A.F.L. will oppose the enactment of Senate Joint Resolution No. 25 and other similar pending legislation proposing a constitutional amendment providing for "equal rights" for women, President William Green stated:

"The American Federation of Labor sympathizes with and supports the efforts of women's organizations to remove from the statute books various laws discriminating against women as to property, guardianship, naturalization and other rights guaranteed to men. We advocate specific measures to wipe out such discriminations. But a constitutional amendment must, of necessity, be drawn in general terms, allowing no reservations. Therefore, if it is adopted, the validity of existing laws limiting the hours of work for women and otherwise protecting women in industry, would be subject to judicial assault. We cannot afford to have these industrial safeguards tossed overboard now."

Most federal government employees leaving their jobs have gone into the armed forces, the U. S. Civil Service Commission found recently through nearly 5000 "exit" interviews. Breakdown of all reasons given for leaving federal employ showed: 985 for military service, 330 for further education, 270 because of low salary, 258 because of ill health, 139 for better promotion chances in other jobs, 50 because their work was not important to winning the war, 79 because of a dislike for Washington, and 38 because of homesickness.

"Those who are most enthusiastic about the creation of a planned society generally assume without question that it is they who are doing the planning for the rest of us."—Dr. Clyde Phelps, University of Chattanooga.

Accidents in 1942 Cause Huge War Production Loss

Killed—93,000!
Injured—9,300,000!
The Cost—\$3,700,000,000!

That was the toll exacted from America in 1942, the first year of the war—not by bullets on the battlefield, but by accidents on the home front.

The enormity of the toll, the National Safety Council pointed out in announcing the figures, is emphasized by the fact that the time lost during the year through non-fatal injuries to workers alone was equivalent to a shutdown of the nation's entire shipbuilding and aircraft industries for fifty-four days. This includes accidents both on and off the job.

Big Bomber Loss

If both fatal and non-fatal accidents to workers are included, the loss of time, material and damaged machinery was sufficient to have built 22,000 heavy bombers.

But huge as it was, the 1942 all-accident toll was 8 per cent below 1941—a saving of 8500 lives. This saving, however, was due entirely to a drop of 12,200 in traffic deaths—a decrease of 30 per cent that is attributable largely, the council believes, to wartime restrictions on speed and travel.

The industrial accident toll went up 3 per cent, as contrasted with a 7 per cent increase in non-agricultural employment.

Toll "Tremendous Drain"

"While this relatively small increase in industrial accidents may be regarded by some as natural or even inevitable in the face of wartime expansion, all-out conversion and the constant demand for productive speed," said Col. John Stilwell, president of the council, "it nevertheless constitutes a tremendous drain on the nation's manpower that is definitely impeding victory and therefore must be halted."

A total of 47,500 workers were killed by accidents in 1942, the council's figures show—18,500 on the job and 29,000 off the job.

In addition, non-fatal injuries to workers totaled 4,100,000 of which approximately 1,750,000 were caused by occupational accidents.

Anti-Labor Pressure on Congress

Anti-labor farmers, organized under government patronage, have adopted tactics formerly used by Big Business and have announced a program to penalize labor: (1) That the basic work-week be lengthened to 54 hours, thus effectively reducing wages, and (2) that the doors be opened to importation of Mexican labor. This vicious attack on labor was planned by these farmers in co-operation with representatives of anti-labor manufacturers. An anti-labor bill was introduced by Senator Reed, of Kansas, to lengthen the work-week to 48 hours. The Senator hoped to keep his bill out of the Senate committee on education and labor, to which it would normally be referred and where it would almost certainly be condemned. He hoped to have it considered on the floor of the Senate for action. But both Democratic and Republican leaders insisted that the bill must go to the committee and have careful scrutiny, thus stopping the Senator's move to rush an anti-labor law.

Quentin Reynolds, war correspondent who has seen England, France, Russia and Africa in the grips of war, challenges Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker's views on the patriotism and record of American workers. In an address to Detroit businessmen, Reynolds said: "I understand that lately it has become quite popular to give labor a kick in the pants. I don't know how many plants Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker has seen. But I know that I've seen thirty since my return three months ago, and I've seen hundreds of plants in Russia and England and in other spots on this globe. And I say that nowhere in the world is labor digging in and working as hard as it is right here in America."

Problem of the Farmer And Higher Food Prices

Farmers are bringing pressure on Congress for a further increase in farm prices. This is of interest to everyone, for higher food prices mean higher living costs for everyone except the farmer. In the current issue of "Labor's Monthly Survey," published by the A.F.L., the subject matter is discussed interestingly as follows:

Heart of the Problem

"The heart of the problem is that the man on the farm wants a decent living standard just as much as the man in the factory. But is a continuing increase in prices the way to get it? It would seem not, for farm prices are already 91 per cent above pre-war—that is, they have nearly doubled [Labor Department figures] and have reached the highest point in twenty-two years. In 1942, the income of all farms combined was higher than at any time since 1910, the average income per person on farms was at an all-time peak [National Industrial Conference Board figures]. Yet 21 per cent of all farm families receive less than \$750 a year, while only 7 per cent of all non-farm families receive as little as this. The low income farmer, however, is not asking for a further increase in prices, because he feels that this will not solve his problem.

Productivity Is the Key

"A key to the problem is productivity. Farmers' productivity has increased much less than that of workers in the last forty years. Production per man per hour on farms has increased only 65 per cent, while that of factory workers has risen 216 per cent—more than tripled. This huge increase in productivity of workers has made it possible to shorten the factory work-week from 59 hours in 1899 to 40 hours today, while the work-week on farms is almost as long in 1942 as it was forty years ago. But a work-week of 60 hours and more has not kept the farmer's yearly productivity up to that of the worker. Quite the contrary. The worker, with his work-week 19 hours shorter, produces 158 per cent more per year today (1942) than in 1899, while the farmer with his long work-week has increased his yearly production only 69 per cent. The worker's yearly productivity with shorter hours has risen more than twice as much as that of the farmer with his long work-week.

Farmers' Living Standard

"By and large, the average farm worker receives less 'real' income per year than the average factory worker (1942). [In all the figures for farmers' productivity and income, employees or laborers on farms are included with farmers.] The farmer's real income in 1910 to 1914 was 59 per cent of the worker's, dropped to 37 per cent in depression, and rose to 71 per cent in 1942. The average farmer's 'real' income per year has risen 90 per cent since 1910-14, while the factory worker's 'real' income has risen only 57 per cent, but the farmer has not yet caught up the worker's headstart. ('Real' income compares the actual living standard of the farmer, including food and all items raised on his farm, with that of the worker. All figures are shown in prices of 1942.)

For Efficient Farm Operation

"In the long run, it is only common sense to increase income by raising productivity, as has been done in America's factories and workshops. To give income to one group by taking it away from another group in price increases cannot be sound long-run policy. Farmers need better management and more machinery to operate their farms efficiently. Now that labor has been drawn off by higher wages elsewhere, machinery is particularly important; the decision of the War Production Board to allow 30 per cent more steel for farm implements is a step in the right direction. Secretary Wickard's release of \$200,000,000 for loans to small farmers is another decision that will help. A \$100,000,000 farm subsidy program is also in the making, to give farmers bonuses for increasing crop production without raising prices. Farm productivity must be increased if this year's

food needs are to be supplied, for a decline in farm production is likely if this is not done. Further help in manpower is also essential, for farms have been stripped of labor in many places, as farm workers sought higher pay in war industry. Farm production is one of the most urgent and immediate of Food Administrator Wickard's problems."

PARLIAMENTARY LAW CLASS

The Pacific Coast Labor School announces the opening, last Tuesday of a class in parliamentary law and public speaking, at the University of California Extension building, 540 Powell street; also that the class will be conducted with the needs of union men and women in mind. The class will run fifteen weeks, and the cost is \$12, plus \$1 registration fee.

NOTED POET JOINS U. C. STAFF

Alfred Noyes, noted British poet, has been appointed lecturer in English at the University of California, Berkeley, where he will conduct courses in literature and verse composition during the spring semester. As far as possible, these lectures will be open to the public. A more technical study of poetry composition will be undertaken in the course on Verse. Because of the detailed nature of instruction, enrollment in this latter class will be limited to a selected number of undergraduates.

Building of Liberty Ships

American shipyards, for the second consecutive month, added more than a million tons of shipping to the Victory Fleet, with the delivery of 106 vessels totaling approximately 1,008,400 deadweight tons in January, the Maritime Commission announces.

The temporary decline in January from December's record high of 121 ships was attributed to previous shortages of steel and delays in completion of the higher type propulsion equipment, as well as severe weather conditions which affected production, particularly in the northern yards.

At the same time the commission announced that the average building time of Liberty ships was cut to 52.6 days in January as compared with 55 days in December. This marks the thirteenth straight month that shipyards have cut the building time of these vessels from keel-laying to delivery. The three Liberty ships delivered in January, 1942, averaged 241 days.

Injury Insurance: Much Paid In, Little Taken Out

Of \$115,000,000 paid by employers for insurance premiums last year, injured workers in Illinois received only \$51,000,000.

Describing this information, brought out in a report of the State Department of Insurance, as "startling," Reuben G. Soderstrom, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, pointed out that this meant that for every \$115 collected from employers for this type of protection, the insurance company paid the injured employee only \$51, and added: "The difference between \$51,000,000 and \$115,000,000 is \$64,000,000. Quite a profit! The velvet amounts to much over a million dollars a week. And this has been going on for twenty years."

Soderstrom observed that the "employers, for some mysterious reason, do not seem to be interested in the question of insurance cost," and asserted that "organized labor ought to do something about it," recommending that the law be amended to provide for substantial increases. "The insurance carriers," he said, "should be prevailed upon to pay the raise without any additional cost to the employer."

He also recommended that legislation be enacted authorizing the state insurance department to fix rates that insurance companies can charge. "This is done now with respect to fire insurance carriers and automobile casualty companies," Soderstrom said.

Federal Income Tax As Affecting Union Members

The Bureau of Internal Revenue at Washington has prepared a series of articles in relation to the federal income tax as it affects members of labor unions and other wage workers. The first article appeared in the LABOR CLARION's issue of January 8. Following is a continuation of the series, and relates to

NORMAL TAX AND SURTAX

The federal income tax payable on the taxable income is divided into two parts, known as normal tax and surtax. The sum of these two taxes, in all ordinary cases, represents the total tax due. The exceptions arise in cases where there have been specified capital gains or losses, in which case an alternative computation is permitted provided there are net long-term capital gains in excess of net short-term capital losses; or in cases where the taxpayer holds bonds with a tax-free covenant (bonds in which the issuing corporation pays part of the income tax on the interest), in which case a deduction of the amount paid by the corporation is allowable against the tax computed on the return.

The surtax is computed at variable rates, depending upon the amount of the surtax net income. The surtax net income is the amount of the net income of the taxpayer (gross income less deductions) less the personal exemption and the credit for dependents. This is the amount shown on line 23 of the income tax return, *Form 1040*.

On the first \$2000 of surtax net income, the surtax is 13 per cent of the surtax net income. On surtax net income over \$2000 and not over \$4000, the surtax is \$260 plus 16 per cent of the surtax net income above \$2000. On surtax net income over \$4000 and not over \$6000 the surtax is \$580 plus 20 per cent of the amount of surtax net income above \$4000. The rate increases as the amount of surtax net income increases. The computation of the tax for each income block is given in a table accompanying the return form.

The normal tax is calculated on the "balance subject to normal tax," which is shown on line 26 of the income tax return, *Form 1040*. The balance subject to normal tax is the surtax net income less the earned income credit, less interest received on certain types of U. S. Government bonds and bonds of federal instrumentalities, and less dividends on share accounts in federal savings and loan associations issued prior to March 28, 1942. The computation of the earned income credit is set forth in Schedule E of the return *Form 1040*, and in Instruction 25 accompanying the return form.

The normal tax is 6 per cent of the "balance subject to normal tax," whatever the amount.

For persons filing a *Simplified Return*, the normal tax and surtax, as well as the earned income credit, have been consolidated into one computation, which is set forth in a table on the back of the return for each size class of income, so that it is necessary only to refer to this table to determine the correct amount of tax due. Any individual whose total income for the year is not in excess of \$3000 and was wholly from salary, wages, or other compensation for personal service, dividends, interest, or annuities, may use a *Simplified Return (Form 1040A)*.

O.K. CULINARY WAGE INCREASE

Wage increases ranging from \$2 to \$3.25 a week have been approved by the War Labor Board for 4000 employees of the Childs restaurant chain in New York City. The increase, the first granted to any union in the culinary industry in New York, is retroactive to October 1, when the agreement was reached with the company.

"By the blessing of God, may our country become the vast and splendid monument, not of oppression and terror, but of wisdom, of peace, and of liberty upon which the world may gaze with admiration forever."—Daniel Webster,

Maritime Union Officials Make Reply to Pegler Article

The maritime unions in San Francisco, after noting an article by Westbrook Pegler on "Work at Sea," appearing in the San Francisco News of January 29, made a direct reply to Pegler himself, and also forwarded a communication to Roy Howard, head of the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, through which latter organization the Pegler articles are sent out.

In addition to the article by Pegler, the maritime unions also had noted other news stories and communications on the general subject of the shipping industry, including replies made to the Pegler article, which had appeared since the latter was published.

Groups Join in Signing

The two communications, reproduced below, forwarded to both Howard and Pegler bear the signatures of officials of A.F.L., C.I.O., and independent unions in the maritime group. Those signing the communications were: Capt. C. F. May, president of Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90; R. Meriwether, secretary, Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association No. 97; Harry Lundeberg, secretary-treasurer, Sailors' Union of the Pacific; Gene Burke, Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association; George F. B. King, Local No. 3, American Communications Association; Ralph D. Rogers, National Maritime Union, West Coast Regional Office; Vincent Malone, Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers' Association.

Text of Communications

The complete text of the two communications forwarded by the above-noted officials follows:

"San Francisco, Calif.
"February 16, 1943.

MR. ROY HOWARD,
Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Howard:

"The attached letter sent forward today to your Mr. Pegler is self-explanatory.

"Mr. Pegler's attack was unwarranted and against the best interests of our country.

"Cabin fever" does occasionally develop on shipboard, especially on extended voyages. For Pegler to attempt to fan some simple situation into the proportions of a "revolution" is not only bad journalism, but at this time it is the type of technique identified with enemy propagandists.

"We do not believe that Pegler represents the Scripps-Howard editorial policy with this type of

slander and would appreciate hearing from you on this score."

Reply to Pegler

"San Francisco, Calif.,
"February 16, 1943.

MR. WESTBROOK PEGLER,
C/o N. Y. World-Telegram,
New York City, N. Y.

Sir:

"It is impossible for us to believe that the false and misleading statements contained in your column appearing under the title 'Work at Sea' (San Francisco News, January 29, 1943) were merely the result of careless reporting.

"There is a quality and pattern to that particular column which should be highly pleasing to Dr. Goebbels and the men in his camp. In fact, it has all the earmarks of having been conceived at such a source.

"After all, who but some Nazi or Fascist propagandist would be interested in stirring up disunity among the men who go to sea as a trade and the Navy Armed Guard assigned to these same ships carrying cargo to our far-flung United Nations' fronts?

"Who but an enemy propagandist would purposely distort facts—suggesting that 'friction between the enlisted Navy gun crews and the civilian merchant sailors' . . . because the civilians get fabulous pay for sailors, including overtime and bonuses, whereas the Navy men draw *only the modest pay for their rates without extras*?"

Pay of Navy Seamen

"Surely no reporter (certainly not an American reporter) would be unaware of the fact that the average seaman 1st class (U. S. Navy) receives \$66 per month as base pay. Also, that a 20 per cent 'sea duty' bonus is added to that when this same Navy seaman is attached to a ship *either in or out of port*. If the Navy sailor has a wife or mother and allot \$22 per month from his pay for her support the Government pays this dependent \$28 additional to make an even \$50 of the allotment. For seamen 2nd class and for higher ratings family subsistence increases. But we will concern ourselves chiefly with the seaman 1st class who comprises between 80 and 90 per cent of our merchant-ship gun crews. We might add at this time that \$12 per month is allowed for each dependent child, paid also by the Government. The Navy sailor also enjoys deductions in income tax in addition to the regular conventional deductions afforded the civilian sailor.

Insurance and Allowances

"The armed guard Navy man pays between \$6 and \$7 per month for \$10,000 worth of insurance, which covers him at all times. Five thousand dollars' worth of insurance is given to the merchantman while he is attached to the ship under articles. If he wishes an additional \$5000 it's his for a mere \$50 a month. Yes, \$10 per month per thousand! Then, of course, there is the matter of clothing allowances for the Navy, hospitalization for the man and his immediate family, dental care, pensions, civil service rating considerations, etc. But why go on?—these couldn't come under your heading of '*only the modest pay for their rates without extras*' Now could they, Mr. Pegler?

"Let's take a look at the position of the average 'A.B.' (able seaman) on a merchant vessel: In the

first place, he has usually spent years at his trade. Under ordinary circumstances he has sailed from 1 to 3 years as an ordinary seaman before securing his A.B. ticket. Today, his base pay is \$100 per month. When his ship is 'outside' he is paid a bonus of either 40 or 100 per cent, depending on the area in which he sails. He pays a full civilian income tax. When he is not attached to a ship he is off the payroll.

"Taken all in all, the comparative wages of Navy and merchant seamen's wages and considerations tend to balance. Neither of them is 'fabulous.' Your wages, Mr. Pegler, are fabulous! Yes, even without any arrangement for overtime or bonuses."

"Very Pegleresque is your 'handy solution of the friction between patriotic American enlisted men and officers on merchant ships and the members of Curran's private command' . . . 'would be to place all ships under naval command subject to naval discipline and orders.'

On Better Authority

"Truly, Mr. Pegler, on better authority than yours we are quite capable of operating these ships, at least as far as our functions are concerned. Certainly, as an alert journalist you must know that at sea, in convoy, we operate under Navy orders. Also, in port we are under Army, Navy or Coast Guard orders. All these arrangements have been working out satisfactorily, too. That is, of course, unless you suspect Vice-Admiral William F. Halsey, commander-in-chief in the Solomons area of lying when he recently praised the co-operation and abilities of merchant seamen in the South Pacific campaign.

"Of course, Director Elmer Davis of the Office of War Information would certainly refuse to make facts and figures available to you—had you queried him.

Tell of Merchant Seamen

"Possibly Rear Admiral Emory S. Land's figures on merchant seamen dead—3.8 per cent as compared to 1 per cent for the Army and Navy—are also suspect by you. Also, his comparison of a seaman's wages to those of a 2nd class rigger in the shipyards was likewise not considered important by you.

"Three thousand two hundred merchant seamen dead, Mr. Pegler—3200 merchant sailors, oilers, wipers, watertenders, cooks, messmen, stewards, cadets, mates, engineers and masters took time off from 'plotting armed revolution in this country,' from 'calling the patriotic young officers a S.O.B.,' from 'throwing the American commissioned naval officers into the sea, capture the ship and do with it as the union directed.'

"Shades of Joseph Conrad! Yes, Herr Pegler, they took time off to die!"

"On the merits of merchant crews also acting as armed guards on their vessels, we feel that you have been adequately answered by Boake Carter in his columns (San Francisco Examiner, Saturday, February 6, and Monday, February 8, 1943).

Attack Stands Condemned

"Your slanderous attack on all merchant seamen, veiled as it was under the guise of being leveled at one personality, and the question of the armed guard complement of merchant vessels, stands condemned by all of us who are sharing the task of getting supplies through to our own armed forces and to those of our allies.

"In the interests of public information, your profession, our profession, and the debt owed our merchant seamen dead, we feel that this letter and your apology should be afforded the same position and circulation ordinarily given your column."

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Form Labor Conference On International Affairs

High officers of unions belonging to the American Federation of Labor, the C.I.O., and the Railway Brotherhoods have joined with American and European scholars and representatives of the European labor movement residing in the United States to form the American Labor Conference on International Affairs. The new organization, it is announced, will study the problems of the conduct of the war and the future peace from the point of view of organized labor and attempt to formulate policies on which the American and free European labor movements can agree.

Executive Committee Members

William Green, A.F.L. president, is chairman of the new organization, and David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (A.F.L.), is vice-chairman. Members of the executive committee, which includes the chairman and vice-chairman) are: George M. Harrison, of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks; Louis Hollander, Amalgamated Clothing Workers (C.I.O.); Clinton S. Golden, United Steelworkers (C.I.O.); Walter Reuther, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers (C.I.O.); Matthew Woll, second vice-president of the American Federation of Labor; Dr. Raphael R. Abramovitch, member, Labor and Socialist International, and Dr. James T. Shotwell, director, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

In a statement issued by President Green of the A.F.L. in reference to the new organization, he mentioned many of the numerous problems that will arise following the cessation of the armed conflict, and declared:

Statement by Green

"Most of these problems affect organized labor directly or indirectly. They cannot be solved without labor's direct participation. Study of these problems for the purpose of supplying organized labor with adequate, objective information is, therefore, of the utmost importance."

"Many minds are already at work upon the solution of these problems. Organized labor everywhere must join in this preparatory work in order that, when the time comes, it may not be overwhelmed, because of unpreparedness."

"It is not a question of proposing ready-made recipes and blueprints to be applied automatically. But it is important to be informed, to assemble the vast available material, to study and analyze it from the viewpoint of organized labor and of the social interest."

Additional Labor Personnel

In addition to labor union members above mentioned as being on the executive committee, the following are also given in the announcement as being members of the new organization: Harvey W. Brown, of the International Association of Machinists; Israel Feinberg, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; John P. Frey, A.F.L. Metal Trades Department; Luigi Antonini, Italian Dress and Waist Makers; George Q. Lynch, Pattern Makers; Matthew Woll, an A.F.L. vice-president; Thomas J. Lyons, president, New York State Federation of Labor; Robert J. Watt, international representative, A.F.L.; Max Zaritsky, United Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers; Charles S. Zimmerman, Dressmakers' Union.



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URGES SHIPYARD KITCHENS

Cooks, Pastry Cooks and Assistants' Union No. 44 of San Francisco has adopted a resolution urging establishment of modern kitchens in shipyards and other war industries, to the end that workers may obtain hot meals. The resolution pointed out such action would intensify the war effort through keeping workers on the job.

Kaiser Case Adjourned

The National Labor Relations Board hearing on the Kaiser Shipbuilding Company case at Portland was adjourned last Monday until March 15. Press dispatches stated that the board examiner indicated he was granting a continuance of the hearing, which had occupied thirty-one days, because of the ill health of Harry F. Morton, chief counsel for the Kaiser interests. It was stated also that the Government had completed its case.

George Allen Will Attend Board Meeting in the East

George Allen, well known as the energetic business representative of the jewelry and watchmakers' locals in the Bay district, and who is a vice-president of the International Jewelry Workers' Union, departed for New York City last Wednesday to attend the general executive board meeting of his international union.

Allen stated that among the important subjects—one vital to the members of the union—which will be discussed by the executive board will be that of the Government's position that luxuries are out for the duration. "All kinds of curtailment orders are now in effect in the jewelry industry," Allen pointed out, "and manufacturing jewelers and our international union have attempted to obtain war work for the shops working in the precious metals, but thus far have had little success."

Too delicate equipment and small shops with few employees, making quantity production impossible, are two of the main reasons advanced as to why jewelers are unable to obtain war work, Allen said, and he declared that a possible shutdown in the jewelry manufacturing industry was one which the meeting of the general executive board of the international unions will have to face.

After attending the board meeting, which meets next week, Allen's plans when he departed scheduled a trip to the Watch Workers' Union in Waltham, Mass., whose membership, comprising those in the former big Waltham Watch plant, are now employed 100 per cent on war work. He will also stop over for a stay with his parents, in Camden, N. J., and his return route will be through Seattle and Portland for a visit with the local jewelry workers' unions in the Northwest cities. March 15 was the approximate date set for his arrival in San Francisco.

Ruling by W.L.B. "Freezes" Union Shop Agreements

News reports from Washington last Saturday stated that all established union shop agreements were virtually frozen for the duration when the War Labor Board ruled that a company may not abandon in wartime a union shop agreement that is embodied in a labor contract reached after legitimate collective bargaining.

The policy was established in the case of Harvill Aircraft Die Casting Corporation, Inglewood, Cal. The W.L.B. ordered the company to renew shop and check-off clauses in a new contract with a C.I.O. organization.

Dissenting from the decision were the industry members, Cyrus Ching, Harry L. Derby and Almon E. Roth, who it was said may issue a dissenting opinion.

The majority opinion was written by Dr. Frank Graham, public member of the board, who said that the decision means that for the duration the board will try to maintain the status quo in labor-management relations. "No company can take advantage of the no-strike agreement to throw out a union shop previously established by agreement between the parties," Dr. Graham said.

He further declared in the opinion that the War Labor Board, by delaying settlement of the case, must share part of the responsibility for the fact that since April 15, new workers have become employed "without the knowledge or acceptance of the conditions of the union shop."

Union Shop and Check-Off

The board ordered the union shop and check-off restored as of April 15, with the proviso that employees hired between that time and the date of the order shall be subject only to the board's standard maintenance of membership provision—that is, if they are not union members they need not join and if they already have joined they have 15 days to withdraw if they wish; but otherwise they must pay their union dues and remain in good standing. However, future employees must observe the usual union shop conditions and join the union.

This exemption of the so-called "interim employees" from the union shop provision will not be allowed in any future cases, it was stated.

NOTE FOR "VICTORY" GARDENERS

A patent has been granted for a new kind of seed tape, which may aid Victory gardeners. Seed tape, in which seeds are embedded between layers of paper for easy planting in shallow furrows, has been on the market for some years, but the present invention produces a new feature. It provides special thin spots where the seeds are, while the rest of the paper is semi-permanent. It remains after the seeds have sprouted, and serves as an effective discourager for weed seeds trapped in the soil underneath it.

Winning the War

To win the War at the earliest possible moment is the ambition of every person in these United States. ★ The Banks are putting their shoulders to the wheel! ★ It is the opinion of the Banks that the most valuable contribution they can make is in the promotion and sale to the public of War Bonds. ★ This they have been doing with outstanding success throughout the past year. ★ We are proud to be playing an important part in this vital undertaking.

PARKER S. MADDUX, President

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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY

President of Typographical Union No. 21

The February *Typographical Journal* records the death on January 9 in Lakewood, N. J., of Charles E. Hawkes at the age of 77. Death came at a rest home after a long illness. For years one of the foremost members of the union in the promotion of legislation beneficial to the membership, the first recorded activities of Charles E. Hawkes while a member of No. 21 were in the most trying times our local has been called upon to face. Serving two terms as president of No. 21, he was first elected to this office in 1896, at a time when linotype machines were first being introduced in this jurisdiction and when every effort was being made to provide for those who had been thrown into the street through the change from hand to machine composition. Shortly after his installation into office the I.T.U. presented a proposal to the membership for a nine-hour day which was the bone of contention through Hawkes' administration and which led to the disastrous strike in 1898. Action was taken during his first year in office which established an Allied Printing Trades label in San Francisco. In 1914, while a member of New York union, deceased was endorsed by 168 unions as a candidate for international president, but a month prior to the election he was declared ineligible and not permitted to run for the office because of a slip-up whereby his dues had not been turned in at the proper time.

The baked ham dinner at Red Men's hall last Saturday evening (St. Valentine's Day), sponsored by the Woman's Auxiliary, was well attended by members of No. 21 and their wives. The ladies are to be complimented on the excellence of the food and refreshments served. We will be looking forward to the next event scheduled by the Auxiliary for the coming year.

Oscar E. Heino of the Shanly Company chapel, who has been employed in the shipyards for some months, has signed on with the Merchant Marine and expects to be called for service this week.

Ralph F. Turrentine of the *Call-Bulletin* chapel, who has been in training at the Army Air Force Southeast Training Center, Marianna, Fla., is now Lieutenant Turrentine of the Air Force, U.S.A. Graduation of Class 43-B, Marianna Field, of which he was a member, took place on Tuesday, February 16.

We enjoyed a visit last week with Robert M. ("Bob") Fischer, well known on the Pacific Coast and especially in the Northwest, who is now located at Waldport, Ore., and, as stated on his card: "Retired on Scenic Oregon Coast Highway No. 101, One Mile North of Yachats." After some time spent at the Union Printers Home, he retired around three years ago. Active for years in union affairs, he was three times elected as delegate to international conventions, representing Denver in 1913, Eugene in 1924 and Portland in 1927. His son, E. Harlan Fischer, just recently received appointment as chaplain in the Navy, and "Bob" had been visiting with him in Long Beach prior to his departure for Norfolk to take up active duty.

William H. Carr, apprentice member of the Perry Publishing Company, who enlisted in the Air Reserve last October, received his call last week. He left on Monday for a training camp in Colorado, where he was to report on Wednesday for service in the regular Army Air Corps.

Hiram Hedges, a *Call-Bulletin* operator, has been ill and confined to his home for more than a week.

George H. Dahmke of the *Examiner* makeup department, who is stationed at Deming, N. M., with the Army Air Corps Training Field, has passed 75 per cent of his examinations, and just recently has been promoted to corporal.

L. L. Shevland of the Schwabacher-Frey chapel

writes from Camp Kohler, near Sacramento, where he is now stationed with the U. S. Signal Corps. He has been attached to the administrative clerk section and is attending specialist school. He says he enjoys his work.

Funeral services were conducted last Friday for the wife of W. L. Foster of the *Examiner* chapel, who passed away on Wednesday, February 10, after an illness of several months. Interment was at San Anselmo.

H. G. Knapp, who arrived in the city last July from Salt Lake City, and who had enlisted in the Air Reserve prior to coming here, received notice last week that he had been attached to a unit in the regular Army Air Corps. He left on Thursday of last week to go into active service.

Elmer Darr, *Examiner* apprentice and son of Harry Darr, who is stationed somewhere in Australia with the U. S. Signal Corps, has been promoted to the rank of staff sergeant.

The victim of a heart attack on Wednesday, February 10, Charles H. O'Connor, 209 San Fernando Way, was taken to Alemany emergency hospital and later to San Francisco hospital, where he died shortly after arrival. A native of Alameda county, deceased was 78 years of age, and had been on the retired list of San Francisco Typographical Union since 1937. He was also retired by the Crocker-Union Company, having been a member of that chapel for fifty-seven years while actively engaged at the printing trade. Surviving are his wife, Mary M., and a son, Francis J. O'Connor. Funeral services were conducted at the chapel of Arthur J. Sullivan & Co., on Friday, February 12, at 9:30 a. m., thence to St. Emydius church, where requiem mass was offered. Interment was at Holy Cross cemetery.

Word was received from Superintendent Hamilton of the Union Printers Home on Monday that Phelan R. Farabee, for years associated with the commercial branch in this city, had passed away on Saturday, February 13. A native of Tennessee, deceased was born at Memphis on February 13, 1873, and was 80 years of age on the day of his death. He first joined the Typographical Union in Memphis in 1899, and came to San Francisco on February 22, 1911. In 1934 he was retired to the pension roll, and on March 16, 1941, entered the Union Printers Home, where he had since been a resident. Funeral services were conducted at the Home on Tuesday of this week, and interment was in the Home plot at Evergreen cemetery, Colorado Springs.

Clarence E. Payne of the *Call-Bulletin* chapel returned this week after more than a year's residence at the Union Printers Home, and announced he was prepared to return to work immediately. His reaction to treatment received at the Home has resulted in complete recovery of his health, and he shows a gain in weight of eighteen pounds.

News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

When the story "broke" that drafting of women for labor was imminent, some of the boys made a beeline for the proofroom. And they promised the girl readers that as they drove past the beet fields and lettuce patches along the highway they positively would not snub them—they would at least wave to them.

Via his spy system, Eddie O'Rourke has learned the Germans do not like to fight in Russia—the Reds are too offensive.

Writing to a friend of Harry Crotty, a soldier sends word his outfit is—or trying to—bet the Nazis will be run out of North Africa by March 15. The odds, though, are prohibitive—1 to 100. He says the possible winning of \$1 by putting up \$100 holds most of the boys back, for should the Allied schedule be a week or even a day late they stand to lose two months' pay.

Add embarrassing moments: Walking along the streets with a friend, "Bill" Davy met an acquaintance. Turning to his walking pal, Bill said, "Just at the moment your name escapes me." The man murmured his label. "Sure, of course. I want you to meet Mr.—Mr.—er, what is your name?"

William Gobin and Harry Harvey were discussing the high cost of living. "Don't you find it hard to meet expenses?" Harvey asked. "Of course not," replied Gobin. "Everywhere I turn I meet expenses."

Superstition to the contrary, 13 is not an unlucky number for Clarence Abbott. For years he's

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Accidents, Waste Time and Materials

DR. R. LEE OTIS

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tickled the ivories on machine No. 13, and the only misfortune accruing was election to the chairmanship a consecutive number of terms. In fact, he and F. D. R. seem to be perennial winners.

In pre-coupon days company came to the house by street car, and later Phil Scott drove them home. But for two reasons company goes by street car both ways now. First, Scott's "A" rating; second, his "wreck" should be turned in to the tin can collection since the wreck a few weeks ago.

Golf News—By Fred N. Leach

Have you reserved the 28th as your very own day? If you haven't, you'll be wise to do so, for it is the date of the Golf Association's February tournament and you'll miss a swell day in the open air, with a swell bunch of fellows, playing a darned annoying, but fascinating game. The locale of the tournament has not been definitely decided upon, but will be as close to home as possible. You'll get a card giving you full details as to time and place—and cost. So all you have to do now is to be sure to reserve that day as your golf Sunday. It's the last day of the month, Sunday, February 28.

OFF THE FAIRWAY—Looks as if the San Francisco city championship will have its quota of printers this year as usual. To date, Howard Watson, Jack Tappendorff, Alston Teel, Percy Crebassa and yours truly have entered. Last year the Gallick boys and Ralph Iusi came right along to the ends of their flights. But George Gallick and Ralph are now in the Navy, so it's up to some other printers to uphold the honor of our craft. We believe that other representatives of the association have entered the tournament, but not certain. However, we were told by a usually reliable source that Ron Cameron, Eddie Schmieder and Mayor Kimbrough are entries.

... Saw Corporal Len Sweet of the Army Air Force in town last Friday. Len called upon the writer to say "hello," and the guy looks like a million dollars. The army life has not hurt him a bit, and he says he likes it fine. He wants to be remembered to all the gang and says he hopes to have a leave some week-end that will coincide with a tournament. "Who says I'm bald headed?" asked Eddie Schmieder, bridling at what he alleged was a scandalous article about him in this column. Then he proceeded to wave what he calls a head of hair at your correspondent to prove that he is just the possessor of an extremely high forehead—not a bald head. Oh well, we write 'em as we see 'em. ... Don't forget—it's Sunday, February 28—and if you need a ride, call Bayview 0793, and you'll be fixed up.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 21—By Mable A. Skinner

The Auxiliary dinner, held February 13, was a huge success. Everyone enjoyed the baked ham, which is a rarity these days. After dinner Clarence Abbott distributed valentines to all present. Among those in attendance were: Fred Holderby, president of No. 21; Margaret McLeod, secretary of No. 21; Mr. and Mrs. George Holland of San Bruno and their small daughter, Margot, who made her first appearance at any of our affairs; Mrs. E. B. Clawson of Miami; Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Porter, who have been away for some time; Bob Vernon and daughter, Mrs. Russell L. Haines, whose husband is stationed at Miami. Chairman Eula Edwards and her committee deserve great credit for in these days of shortages, and "prices" it is no small matter to put on a dinner. Mrs. Edwards wishes to thank all of the members who helped to make the dinner a success, and especially Bob Vernon, who took on the job of carving.

William Swenson left last Monday for Seattle. He received a wire saying his mother, who is 92 years of age, was seriously ill.

Mrs. Eula Edwards announces the marriage of her daughter, Janice Faulkner, to Albert Heward, Jr., of Windham, Maine. The wedding took place February 7 at Reno. Mr. Heward is in the Navy. Congratulations and best wishes from all the members.

Secretary Selma Keylich has been very ill, suffering from flu. We wish her a speedy recovery.

S.F.W.A. is very proud of the fact that we have purchased a \$100 War Bond, and hope that we may add another one to it in the near future.

THANKED FOR HARVEST AID

Otto S. Johnson, manager of the U. S. Employment Service office in Seattle, has issued thanks to the Teamsters and other union members who assisted Washington farmers in harvesting their crops last fall.

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A.F.L. and C.I.O. Put Wage Crisis Up to President— Two Officials Demand Tighter Lid on Food Prices

Organized labor bluntly notified President Roosevelt that unless the Government clamps the lid down on the persistently increasing cost of living, wages of American workers will have to be increased accordingly.

The President gave A.F.L. President Green and C.I.O. President Murray a sympathetic hearing when they went before him to present their joint views on this all-important subject, says the A.F.L. News Service.

The labor officials told the President that the cost of food and other necessities of life is soaring "out of bounds." They declared that wages cannot be stabilized at present levels or kept within the "Little Steel" formula of the National War Labor Board unless living costs are held down.

Formula Out of Date

They advised the President that the "Little Steel" formula is now out of date and too rigid and inflexible to protect American workers from economic injustice. At the same time they emphasized that it is not the desire of the two organizations to take any action which would upset the Administration's wage stabilization program. Also, they reminded the President that the trade union movement had accepted the wage formula reluctantly and only on the promise that living costs would be stabilized along with wages.

The "Little Steel" formula provided that wages could be increased 15 per cent over levels obtaining on January 1, 1941. That figure was based on an

estimated increase in living costs of about 15 per cent between January 1, 1941, and May, 1942.

However, even official statistics show that the cost of living has mounted at the rate of one-half of one per cent a month from last May to date and the experience of workers in cities all over the country shows that these statistics sadly underestimate the actual hike in prices for necessary commodities.

Board Members' View

No indication was given by the President as to what he intends to do about the wage problem, but it is said that officials of the National War Labor Board made it clear that they believed the "Little Steel" wage formula would have to be revised.

The A.F.L. and C.I.O. officials let it be understood that their position could not be interpreted as being in accord with John L. Lewis, who has demanded a general \$2 a day wage increase for members of the United Mine Workers regardless of any other considerations. Nor was there any indication on their part that A.F.L. or C.I.O. unions would be encouraged to follow the Lewis drive.

One result of the conference with the President, it was declared, is expected to be a stiffening of the lines against further price increases for articles of food and clothing. Another expected development is the extension of the rationing program, which organized labor advocates as the only fair method of sharing the available supply of scarce articles among the entire population.

Jack Jones, British Labor Leader, to Speak Here

Jack Jones, who rose from the coal pits of Rhondda Valley to become a brilliant orator, author and playwright, will speak in English at the Welsh Presbyterian church, 449 Fourteenth street, near Valencia, next Sunday morning, February 21, at 10:30.

Jones' first tour of America as a representative of Britain is said to have been so successful that a second one was arranged to include the Pacific Coast. He is the author of several books and plays about Welsh mining life.

Other local speaking engagements for the visitor are: Sunday evening at the First Congregational Church, Post and Mason streets; Monday morning, Moore shipyards; Tuesday noon, the Commonwealth Club; Tuesday evening, Eagles' hall (sponsored jointly by British and Russian War Relief, and at which gathering Alexander Watchman, State Industrial Commissioner, also will speak); Wednesday morning, at Richmond.

Bayview Postoffice Dedication

Formal opening of the new Bayview postoffice at Mendell and Third streets will be celebrated with dedication ceremonies, Sunday, February 28 at 2 p. m. Postmaster McCarthy announces the Bayview station will open for business Monday morning, March 1, and will serve the southern section of the city comprising Bayview, Visitacion Valley, Portola, Hunters Point and a portion of the Protrero. Twenty carriers will operate out of the station. The most modern of equipment is being installed, and it is declared that distribution will meet all needs of the public.

Plans for dedication of the station on February 28 are now formed, with a committee of the ranking civic leaders of the districts served already in action on the program for the occasion. Serving on this committee is Fred Dettmering, well known member of the Bookbinders and Bindery Women's Union, who is a resident of one of the districts to be served by the new postal station.

Buy Union Label Merchandise from Union Clerks

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Among official business matters coming before the February meeting of the union, which will be held at the Labor Temple the coming Sunday, will be nominations for local officers and delegates.

The vote of San Francisco Mailers' Union on the proposed one-half of one per cent assessment in the February 10 referendum was 5 in favor to 41 against.

A correction: Eugene ("Babe") Pritchard was inducted into the Marines of the naval service.

Paul Lutz, *Chronicle* chapel, convalescent from a nervous attack, expects to return to work the coming week.

The following are unofficial returns from various cities on the one-half of one per cent assessment referendum election (in each instance the figure preceding the dash is the "Yes" vote, and that following the dash is the "No" vote: Louisville, 17-150; Cleveland, 92-526; Pasadena, 12-43; Charlotte, 10-60; Cincinnati, 146-345; Boston, 400-1200; Birmingham, 17-161; Birmingham (Mailers), 0-30; Los Angeles, 208-350; San Diego, 27-77; Louisville (Mailers), 0-31; Wichita, 26-88; Kansas City, 59-290; Sacramento, 29-108; Philadelphia, 207-777; U. P. Home, 332-37; Akron, 81-48; Pittsburgh, 291-450; St. Louis, 165-201; Indianapolis, 165-201; Chicago, 586-2040; Tulsa, 15-85; Des Moines (Mailers), 1-72; Long Beach, 10-53; Springfield, Ohio, 42-62; Beaumont, 8-39; St. Joseph, 41-19; Montgomery, 0-35; New York, 1308-3504.

Reports from Indianapolis are that the assessment proposal appeared to have been defeated by 20,000 to 25,000.

Order of (War) Business

Wash 'em, remove tops and bottoms, flatten, and place 'em at the curbs on or before tomorrow night! Next Sunday another tin can collection will be made!

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NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

- Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
- Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
- American Distributing Company.
- Austin Studio, 833 Market.
- Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
- Becker Distributing Company.
- Bruener, John, Company.
- B & G Sandwich Shops.
- California Watch Case Company.
- Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
- Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.
- Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.
- Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).
- Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
- Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
- Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
- Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
- General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
- Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workingmen's clothing.
- Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
- Mirsky, B., & Son, wholesale cigars and tobaccos, 468 Third St.
- M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
- National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
- Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.
- O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
- Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
- Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
- Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
- Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
- Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
- Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.
- Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
- Sloane, W. & J.
- Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
- Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
- Standard Oil Company.
- Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
- Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
- Swift & Co.
- Time and Life* (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
- Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
- Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
- Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
- All non-union independent taxicabs.
- Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
- Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
- Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.
- Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

S. F. Labor Council

Secretary's Office and Headquarters:
Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street (Room 214)
Headquarters Phone MArket 6304

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 1 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, February 12, 1943

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Referred to the organizing committee: Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 250, Michael Mondine, James Sullivan, Edwin McCarthy, Rose Hennessey, Fred Peterson, Marianne Morrow, Buela Perkins, Arthur Hare, Mary Butler, Evelyn Briggs. Butchers No. 508, Joseph Tonini, Joseph Heisch, Edward Flowerday. Cooks No. 44, James Hensley.

Report of Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, February 5, 1943.) Called to order at 7:15 p. m. Brother M. J. Terry, representing the International Fire Fighters of California, appeared before the committee and requested the co-operation of this Council in the organization of the San Francisco firemen. Your organizing committee makes the following recommendation: That the chief of the San Francisco Fire Department and the San Francisco Fire Commissioners be requested to permit the organizing committee to circularize the fire houses in the San Francisco area for the purpose of organizing a local union of the San Francisco firemen, to be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and with this Council. The following were qualified as delegates to this Council, and your committee recommends that they be seated: Bakery Drivers No. 484, W. J. Phillips, Bookbinders No. 31-125, William S. Hogan, Adeline Quinn, Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7, Belle S. Dutson, Cracker Packers No. 125, Bertha Del Carlo, Elevator Operators No. 117, Harry Lewis, Letter Carriers No. 214, John Daly, Sr. Musicians No. 6, Joe Mendel, Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 362, William Allen, Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278, W. R. Otto, Shipfitters No. 9, Leonard Brophy, L. H. Keel, Teamsters No. 85, Dennis Doherty, Tool and Die Makers No. 1176, Frank Walsh, United Garment Workers No. 131, Elizabeth Poysell, Warehousemen No. 860, Felix Schumacher.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, February 12, 1943.) Called to order at 7 p. m. The following were found qualified as delegates to this Council and your committee recommends that they be seated: Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 24, Paul Guderley, Theo. Lindquist, Bill Posters No. 44, B. A. Brundage, Hotel Service Workers No. 283, Evelyn Hubbert, Laundry and Cleaning Drivers No. 256, W. F. Vaughn, Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921, Jack Goldberger, San Francisco Post Office Clerks No. 2, Edward Nicolaisen, Shipfitters No. 9, Albert E. Silverstein, Warehousemen No. 860, Frank Bordenave, John R. McBride, San Francisco Web Pressmen No. 4, J. C. Allen, J. Vernon Burke. Motion, that the Organizing Committee be instructed to be present in Room 212 at 7:45 promptly from now on; carried.

Communications—Filed: Minutes San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council dated February 4, 1943. Congressman Welch, sending under separate cover copy of the Congressional Directory. Telegram from Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission, acknowledging.

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ing with thanks our generous contribution to the United Seamen's Service, from members of organized labor. Congressman Ralph, acknowledging receipt of our letter of January 28. Barbers No. 148, at their last meeting voted to protest and condemn the action of the National Labor Relations Board regarding interference with the A.F.L. Metal Trades contract in the Kaiser shipyards of the Pacific Coast; Coopers No. 65 also took the same position. Weekly News Letter from the California State Federation of Labor dated February 16.

Donations: The following contributions were received for the *Infantile Paralysis Fund*: Butchers No. 508, \$25; Beauticians No. 12, \$5; Candy and Glace Fruit Workers No. 158, \$30; Automotive Machinists No. 1305, \$25; Waiters and Dairy Lunchmen No. 30, \$10. The following was received for the *United Seamen's Service, Inc.*: San Francisco Federation of Teachers No. 61, \$5. The following represents a further contribution to the *San Francisco War Chest*: Bakery Wagon Drivers and Salesmen No. 484, \$215.

Bills were read and ordered paid, after being approved by the trustees.

Requests Complied With: A communication from Mrs. Lovell Langstroth, executive secretary of the San Francisco Conference of Christians and Jews, was read, asking the Council to set aside ten minute at its meeting either on February 19 or 26 to see a sound film "The World We Want to Live In." A communication from President Roosevelt was read, commanding to all our citizens the observance of Brotherhood Week, February 19-28, 1943; stating that he likes the slogan "Victory for Brotherhood;" and trusts that the call of the National Conference of Christians and Jews to affirm anew the religious principles of understanding, justice, friendliness, and co-operation . . . will be heeded across the land. Motion that the requests be complied with; carried.

Referred to the LABOR CLARION: Communication from the A.F.L. Unions' Red Cross Blood Procurement Program (Arthur Hare, chairman, and Stanley G. Isaacs, secretary) requesting unions to sign up for blood donors. Ladies' Auxiliary No. 43 of United Association Steamfitters, Local 509, asking that when buying War Bonds or Stamps, purchase be made from their bond booth in Granat Bros.' jewelry store at Twentieth and Mission streets; Brother Field reported on the success the Ladies' Auxiliary has made of the booth at Granat Bros.' store, in the Mission, in promoting the sale of War Bonds. Pacific Coast Labor School (Dorothy Brady, secretary), announcing classes in parliamentary law and public speaking at the University Extension, 540 Powell street, beginning Tuesday, February 16, from 7:30 to 9:30. The class will last for fifteen weeks and the cost will be \$12 plus \$1 for registration fee.

Referred to Officers: (Committee to be appointed to meet with the Park Commission). Communication from P. A. Conroy, secretary San Francisco Municipal Parks Employees' Union No. 311, regarding news reports that the gardeners are non-essential and either have to go into war work or into the armed forces.

Resolution: J. H. Kane, secretary Pharmacists' Union No. 838, introduced a resolution stating that the employee pharmacists should have a more equitable representation on the Pharmacy Board; there are now vacancies occurring to be filled by appointment of the Governor; that a copy of this resolution be sent the Governor and request that he give full consideration to the appointing of employee pharmacists. Motion made to adopt; carried. (See resolution in full in another column.)

Referred to the Executive Committee: Communication from Harry Lundeberg, president Seafarers' International Union of North America, regarding rest homes for American merchant seamen. Lodge 1327, Production Machinists, withdrawing from participation in United Seamen's Service, Inc. After the communication was read, Captain May further elaborated on the information contained therein, and President Shelley suggested that the communication be referred to the executive committee so they can discuss with Brother Lundeberg, Brother May and Mr. Jerd Sullivan, and get reply from Admiral Land and bring back findings to the Council as to whether the situation is cleared up. Grocery Clerks No. 648, asking strike sanction against Geffen's Delicatessen, 348

Clement street. Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, requesting strike sanction against the following: Huntington Apartments, 1075 California street; El Cortez hotel, 550 Geary street, and Glen Royal hotel, 940 Sutter street.

Report of the Executive Committee—(Minutes of meeting held Monday, February 8, 1943.) In the matter of the Leather and Novelty Workers No. 31, requesting the assistance of the Council in negotiating contracts with Keyston Manufacturing Company and Degen Belting Company; Mr. Bruno was present representing the union; Mr. Hughes, representing the Employers' Council, was handling the affairs of the company; a meeting was held Wednesday at 4 p. m., February 10, with the Keyston Manufacturing Company; the matter of the Degen Belting Company will be held in committee awaiting the result of conferences to be held. In the matter of the resolution introduced by the Web Pressmen No. 4, regarding the dispute in connection with the Kaiser Shipbuilding Co. at Portland, Brother Vernon Burke and Sister Helen Wheeler were present explaining the resolution; after an extended hearing of all points involved, your committee recommends that the resolution be filed. Motion, that the committee's recommendation be adopted; Brother Burke offered amendment to the motion, which the chair ruled out of order as a contrary motion; motion was then made that the recommendation be re-referred to the executive committee for reconsideration of the entire subject; after considerable discussion, the previous question was moved, seconded and voted. The vote then came on the motion to re-refer to committee; a rising vote was called for. The motion to re-refer to committee was lost. Rising vote was then taken on adoption of the committee's original recommendation, which was carried. President Shelley announced to the committee the appointment of the sub-committee from the executive board, consisting of Brothers S. W. Douglas, Larry Vail and John Byrnes, to confer with the directors of the LABOR CLARION regarding the Council's publication. Meeting adjourned at 10 p. m. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Delegate Frank O'Brien then proceeded with the installation of officers, as follows: **President**, John F. Shelley; **Vice-President**, Daniel P. Haggerty; **Secretary-Treasurer**, John A. O'Connell; **Sergeant-at-Arms**, George Kelly. **Trustees**, Jack Andersen, John Coughlan, William Walsh. **Executive Committee**, J. E. Byrnes, Anthony Costa, Jack Depo, S. W. Douglas, M. Finkenbinder, D. P. Haggerty, G. W. Johns, G. Kelly, C. T. McDonough, Edward McLaughlin, W. J. Phillips, Thomas A. Rotell, Larry Vail. **Law and Legislative Committee**, Art Dougherty, P. Z. Hays, Charles Kindell, Clarence King, Ernest Lotti, Jack Spalding, Clarence Walsh. **Organizing Committee**, Anthony Ballerini, Sylvio Giannini, Harold Lopez, William Perry, Joseph Piccini, Harry Ritchie, Thomas A. Rotell, Agnes Tuoto, Thomas White. **Directors of the Hall Association**, S. W. Douglas, John A. O'Connell, Daniel C. Murphy. **Directors of the LABOR CLARION**, John A. O'Connell, Walter Otto, Edward Sullivan, Fred Wettstein, Martin Wormuth.

Brother Isaacs reported for the Blood Bank Committee. He stated that the directors of the Red Cross in Washington, D. C., installed a program similar to the one originated by this committee. The San Francisco Labor Council is to be given credit for originating such a program of labor participation.

President Shelley and Secretary O'Connell commented to the Council on the importance of the various unions keeping accurate records of the participation on the part of their organization and their members in all activities in the furtherance of the war effort. It was pointed out that this matter may be vitally necessary in the very near future to offset charges made by anti-labor legislators who contend that labor groups are doing nothing towards the war effort.

Reports of Unions—Musicians No. 6, Teamsters No. 85, Shipfitters No. 9 and Miscellaneous Employees No. 110 commented on the extent to which their organizations had participated in the purchase of War Bonds, donation of blood, etc.

Receipts, \$1435; disbursements, \$1700.25.

Meeting adjourned at 10:45 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

"If a free government cannot organize and maintain armies and navies which can and will fight as those of an autocracy or a despotism, it will not survive."—Theodore Roosevelt.

HENRY B. LISTER Lawyer and Notary Public

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Mechanics Wanted for Hawaii and Canal Zone

The local office of the U. S. Civil Service Commission announces that at the request of the Navy Department, recruiting of civilians for both Panama and Hawaii has been placed in the highest priority.

Building and maintaining Pacific Fleet units requires immediate employment of thousands of skilled workers, the announcement declares, and requirements for workers and age limits have been relaxed and new wage rates are now in effect.

For Hawaii two to four years apprenticeships or experience in the different trades is required for most journeyman rates. Helpers in all the trades must show six months' experience or a comparable amount of training. All men, for positions at Hawaii, are employed under contract and required to remain in their positions for eighteen months.

Hawaii openings include aircraft fabric workers, automotive mechanics, blacksmiths, boatbuilders, boilermakers, ribstitchers (aviation), wireworkers, electricians (radio and sound), instrument makers, laborers, loftsmen, machinists, sheetmetal workers.

For the Panama Canal, in nearly all the trades provision has been made for the recruitment of first, second and third-class mechanics as well as helpers of all kinds. For journeymen, two years apprenticeship is asked and for helpers six months training or experience; maximum age limits for both are set at 55 years. It is stated the accommodations in the Canal Zone are not deluxe, but are adequate and reasonably comfortable. Openings there are for boatbuilders, wood caulkers, electroplaters, pipe coverers and insulators, loftsmen, coppersmiths and metallurgists.

If engaged in the war industry and employment is desired at either of these locations the Civil Service Commission will request the release from the man's present employer. Applicants should report in person to the office of the Commission, Room 119 Federal Office building, San Francisco, or at any first or second class post office where wage rates and further information in detail will be given.

Bill to Assure Post-War Jobs

Senator James J. Davis of Pennsylvania, former U. S. Secretary of Labor, has introduced an amendment to the Selective Service Act to require that local draft boards find jobs for members of the armed forces upon end of their active service. The amendment would require that any individual who entered active service after May 1, 1940, could not be mustered out, without his own consent, unless such guarantee of employment at his old job or some new position had been made by his local draft board.

Labor Council Resolution STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY

As referred to in the minutes of the San Francisco Labor Council on another page of this issue, the following resolution was adopted by the Council at its meeting last week:

Whereas, The State Board of Pharmacy is composed of seven members, appointed by the Governor of the State, five of which are employer pharmacists, one the Dean of the Pharmacy College, and only one an employee pharmacist; and

Whereas, We feel that the employee pharmacists should have a more equitable representation on the Pharmacy Board; and

Whereas, There are vacancies now occurring to be filled by the appointment of the Governor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Governor of the State of California and a request made that he give full consideration to the appointing of employee pharmacists so that there will be a more equitable balance of representation on the Pharmacy Board of both the employer and employee pharmacists.

Red Cross War Fund Drive Opens Next Month

March 1 will mark the opening of a nation-wide Red Cross campaign to raise \$125,000,000 to finance War Front and Home Front mercy activities during 1943. Of that sum, San Franciscans are asked to contribute a minimum of \$1,560,000.

Frederick J. Koster, chairman of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Red Cross, has announced that W. W. Crocker, president of the Crocker First National Bank, will be chairman of the campaign, John F. Forbes, treasurer, and Don V. Nicholson, campaign director. Crocker occupied a similar position during last year's highly successful drive.

Headquarters, staffed by Red Cross volunteer workers, have been established at 133 Montgomery street (Phone Sutter 4670), for the solicitation of contributions which will follow opening of the campaign nationally on February 28 with a coast-to-coast radio program to be carried on all major networks.

Koster explained that the money to be raised is urgently and imperatively needed to meet the expanded services resulting from the war. Red Cross workers are on every battlefield where there are American fighting men.

The Red Cross 1943 War Fund is needed:

TO PROVIDE aid, comfort and life-saving blood plasma for America's sons in the armed forces;

FOR SERVICE as the connecting link between our fighting men and their families;

TO PROVIDE food, clothing, medical supplies and small comforts to American soldiers held in enemy concentration camps;

TO AID civilians in disaster, enemy action, epidemics or other community emergencies with food, shelter, clothing, medical care and training.

In pointing out that the sum sought this year is the largest in Red Cross history, Crocker said:

"The Red Cross is a part of our national life. We at home can be with our brave men and women at the front only in spirit. But we can be represented there by our Red Cross workers.

They follow the Army and Navy into every section of this global war. We must supply the financial means to carry on this indispensable work.

"It is our aim to give every resident of San Francisco an opportunity to subscribe to the cause of mercy and humanity."

More than 3,000,000 men and women throughout the nation will volunteer for the campaign, and in 10,000 chapters and branches of the Red Cross throughout the United States these volunteers have been spending weeks preparing for this most important fund-raising campaign in the history of the organization.

However, because of wartime exigencies, the customary metal lapel button will be missing this year. Rather than attempt to tap vital war material, contributors will receive a paper lapel tag bearing the Red Cross insignia.

In a public appeal for support of the campaign, Crocker further stated: "Somewhere, every minute of the hour, every hour of the day, every day of the year, the Red Cross is helping some one. It may be your father, son or brother. The Red Cross accompanies our fighting men to the farthest reaches of every battleground and serves their welfare. As the official auxiliary of all branches of the armed forces, the work of this organization is essential and without substitute in the conduct of the war."

Another Fraud Warning

If a man calls at your home in an effort to sell you some coffee cake, stating that he is giving the profits to a war relief agency, do a little investigating before you buy. This is the advice issued by the Better Business Bureau. War relief agencies have no knowledge of the cake sale and receive none of the profits.

One woman says she was told by the cake purveyor that butter used in baking the cakes was provided by the Red Cross. The Bureau was advised that the Red Cross is not donating butter to anyone and is anxious to trace the source of these misrepresentations.

Another complainant reported that when she declined to buy some of the cakes, the solicitor returned during her absence and told her daughter that three cakes were ordered. He collected the cash and has not been seen since.

Today! Buy U. S. War Bonds and Savings Stamps!



Ration Book Registry Next Week

The Office of Price Administration has designated the seventy-seven public schools where San Franciscans will sign up for War Ration Book No. 2, the point rationing book, beginning next Monday. The offices will be open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. every day except Saturday, February 27, when they will close at 3 p. m.

The city is divided into fifteen ration board areas, and residents of an area have a choice of several schools in which they may register for the ration books. Locations of schools in each area have been published in the daily press.

INDICTMENT AGAINST ARMOUR

A federal grand jury in Boston has indicted Armour and Company and four employees on charge of conspiracy to violate the O.P.A. price ceilings by demanding and compelling customers to buy eggs as a condition of the sale of butter.

What Unions Must Do to Protect Women Workers

When women and minors are being worked under unfair conditions and are not being paid the same wages as the men whom they replaced were receiving, the matter should be reported immediately by the unions to the California State Federation of Labor, so that each case can be taken up with the State Director of Industrial Relations and prevent thereby a scrapping in practice of the protective legislation which now guards the health and welfare of these two categories of employees.

Provisions of New Law

Under the new law, A. B. 770, which was passed as amended by the representatives of the Federation, and signed by the Governor, an employer may put a woman to work for as long as 10 hours a day and 60 hours a week, providing that within 24 hours of her employment he files an application with the Director of Industrial Relations for relaxation of the legislation governing women and minor workers. The employer is entitled to continue the arrangement for 15 days, in which time the Director of Industrial Relations will have had a chance to take action on his request and recommend to the Governor that it be granted or rejected.

Seeks to Check on Permits

In anticipation of a mad rush to nullify in this way the present protective legislation for women and minors, the State Federation is anxious to check on all the cases it possibly can and determine whether the conditions existing in each case will justify the employment of women for the longer period. Unless a manpower shortage actually exists and the industry is vital, directly or indirectly, to the war effort, the Federation is of the opinion that no permits of such a nature should be granted to the employers. A serious effort is to be made to weed out the chiselers from the legitimate requests.

Even after an employer has been granted the right to work his women employees longer hours, this right can be withdrawn if facts can disclose that this individual employer is not entitled to it.

Urgent Request to Unions

The Federation wishes to impress upon all the unions that whenever women replace men, and do the same work, they are entitled to the same pay these men were receiving, and the Federation further points out that unions must be alert to every tendency that may manifest itself on the part of any employer who may seek to use the women employees as a means of depressing wage levels which have prevailed in the respective industries.

Once more, the Federation wishes to stress the importance of the unions co-operating in this matter.

Telephone Co.'s Annual Report

Wartime demands for telephone service on the home front and for the armed forces reached all-time peaks in 1942, according to the annual report to shareholders of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, issued by N. R. Powley, president.

The report stresses the importance of the understanding of the public regarding the effect on the business of the control by government agencies. Pursuant to these powers, the War Production Board, in its conservation of strategic materials, has restricted the amount and kind of local telephone service which may be supplied to the public.

Operating taxes, the report states, were the highest of record, and averaged more than \$94,000 for each day of the past year, an increase of more than \$27,000 per day over 1941. Payrolls increased \$11,357,077 over 1941, and totaled more than \$81,000,000. Wages are now the highest in the history of the company.

Emphasizing the effect of the war on telephone operations, the report points out that the volume of telephone calls in 1942 reached an all-time high of more than four billion originating calls, an increase

of more than eighty million over the previous year.

At the end of the year there were 41,686 employees, an increase of 1837 over the number at the end of 1941. The report stressed the difficulties of procuring and retaining adequate help, pointing out that it was necessary to employ more than 13,500 operators to obtain a net increase of 3557.

At the close of 1942, there were 3132 employees of the company in the military and naval services of the nation—38 women and 3094 men—the latter being more than 22 per cent of the total male personnel.

"District 50" Loses This One

Production and maintenance workers at the Western Cartridge Company, East Alton, Ill., gave the American Federation of Labor a decisive majority in an N.L.R.B. election. The A.F.L. received 5461 of all the votes cast; District No. 50 of the United Mine Workers received 1041, and "no union" 1753.

Bitterly opposed to organized labor, Western Cartridge officials used all the power they could command to defeat the drive for a union, which began two years ago. The plant was organized on a craft basis, and a council of crafts will be the system established for collective bargaining.

Fred Olds, A.F.L. organizer, who was in charge of the campaign, will immediately start an organizing campaign at the Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Alton, Illinois, and several other plants in the area.

Labor Booth for War Bond Purchases

A communication to the San Francisco Labor Council from the A.F.L. Stamp and Bond Committee of the Ladies' Auxiliary of Steamfitters' Union No. 509 states as follows:

"Labor now has a Stamp and Bond booth, located in Granat Bros.' jewelry store at Mission and Twentieth streets, open Thursday, Friday and Saturday, afternoons and evenings, until 9 p. m."

The committee of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Steamfitters asks the co-operation of every labor family in the city in the patriotic work in which it is engaged, requesting that purchases of War Bonds and Stamps be made at the Auxiliary booth, to the end that labor may be given full credit for such investments.

Mrs. J. K. Field is chairman of the Auxiliary committee and Mrs. P. J. Frank, vice-chairman.

NIGHT CARS TO SAN BRUNO

Commuting war workers and soldiers on the peninsula will have added transportation starting Sunday, when the Market Street Railway Company operates night service on the No. 40 line between Daly City and San Bruno, company officials announce. After 8 p. m. the cars will leave both terminals at 25-minute intervals until shortly after midnight. Also, the No. 40 car will leave San Mateo for the city at 6 a. m., an hour earlier than at present.

Today! Buy U. S. War Bonds and Savings Stamps!

A.F.L. Committee Renews Appeal for Blood Donors

Chairman Arthur Hare and Secretary Stanley Isaacs of the A.F.L. Blood Procurement Committee, established by the San Francisco Labor Council, have forwarded to the Council's affiliated unions the following communication—the contents of which should be noted by all members of these organizations:

"The A. F. of L. Blood Procurement Committee has in the past made pleas for union members to be blood donors. Many have responded to the appeal, and to them and the unions they represent the committee is very grateful. To the unions and the members who have failed to respond to these pleas, this communication is addressed.

"The committee has arranged with the Red Cross to have speakers and volunteer workers visit your union meeting at which time a sign-up for blood donors will be taken. The committee has visited thirty-three unions in the last two months, resulting in 2000 pints of blood from the union members. If all of the unions would invite the committee to their meetings the result would be gratifying not only to the committee but to our boys fighting in the armed forces all over the world. If you have not already done so, send a communication to the committee, asking for a visit from the committee.

"With the United Nations going from the defensive to the offensive the casualties will be higher than in the past year. The Army and Navy have raised the quotas of the Red Cross Centers for blood donors. This is our opportunity to do our small part in helping to win this war—to keep our boys alive. Let us give our blood so our boys may have their lives."

Mercantile Industry Wage Hearing

The Industrial Welfare Commission of the State of California makes announcement that it will hold a public hearing in the Mercantile Industry in the auditorium of the State building, 217 West First street, Los Angeles, on Friday, March 12, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of taking evidence on minimum wages, maximum hours of work, and standard conditions of labor in that industry and taking evidence for or against the recommendations of the Mercantile Industry Wage Board to the Industrial Welfare Commission.

In the office of the Division located at 515 Van Ness avenue, San Francisco, also at its offices in Los Angeles, San Diego and Fresno, there is available to interested persons for study, the findings and recommendations of the Mercantile Wage Board.

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